

I have dwelt with some minuteness on this question, because it seems to be the practical point on which there may be a difference of opinion. Already gentlemen have taken sides, and newspapers also. I regret this difference; but I trust that a calm and dispassionate consideration of the subject will render it innocuous. The first thought of all should be the cause.

There is another question which ought not to be passed over in silence, arising out of the desire to protect the freedmen from any system of serfdom or enforced apprenticeship. It is well known that among the former slave-masters there are many who continue to count upon appropriating the labor of their slaves, if not under the name of slavery, at least under some other system by which the freedmen are effectively bound to service. The very phrase "bound to service," standing alone, is the plausibility definition of slavery itself. One of these slave-masters in a public speech said, "There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves or obtain their labor by some other method. Of course we prefer the old method, but that question is not now before us." Such bare-faced avowals were not needed to put human men on their trial against the conspiracy to continue slavery under another name.

The bill now before the Senate provides against any such possibility by requiring first, that the assistant commissioners and local superintendents shall not only aid the freedmen in the adjustment of their wages, but that they shall take care that the freedmen do not suffer from ill treatment or any failure of contract on the part of others; and secondly, that the contracts for service shall be limited to a year. The latter provision is so important that I give it precisely:

"Provided, That no freedmen shall be held to service on any estate above mentioned, otherwise than according to voluntary contract, reduced to writing, and certified by the assistant commissioner or local superintendent; nor shall any such contract be for a longer period than twelve months."

Here is a safeguard against serfdom or enforced apprenticeship which seemed to your committee of education that it was fatally defective, inasmuch as it intended no positive enforcement.

I do not know how extensive the desire may be to set slavery again on its feet under another name.

But when we take into consideration the selfish tendencies of the world, the disposition of the strong to appropriate the labor of the weak, and the reluctance of slave-masters to renounce their habitual power, I have felt that Congress would not do its duty on this occasion if it did not by special provision guard against any such outrage. There must be no slavery under another alias. This terrible wrong must not be allowed to skulk in serfdom or compulsory labor. "Once free, always free," such is the maxim of justice, and of jurisprudence. But any system by which the freedmen may be annexed to the soil, *adscripti glebae*, will be in direct conflict with their newly acquired rights. They can be properly bound only by contract; and considering how easily they may be induced to enter into engagements ignorantly or heedlessly, and thus become the legal victims of designing men, it is evident that no precautions in their behalf can be too numerous.

It is well known that in the British West Indies an attempt was made, at the period of emancipation, to establish a system of apprenticeship which should be an intermediate condition between slavery and freedom. But the experiment failed. In some of the islands it was abandoned by the planters themselves, who frankly accepted emancipation outright. And in all it finally fell, blasted by the cæsarean of Brougham. Here is a passage from one of his speeches:

"They who always dreaded emancipation, who stood aghast at the vision of negro rebellion should the chains cease to rattle, or the lash to resound through the air, gathering in wisdom from the past, still persist in affrighting themselves and scaring you with imaginary apprehensions of the consequences of the freedom of our present intermediate state. But the intermediate state is the very source of all their real danger; and I dispute not its magnitude from myself. You have gone too far if you stop here, and go no further; you are in imminent peril if, having loosened the fetters, you do not strike them off; if, leaving them ineffectual to restrain, you let them remain to grieve and to irritate, and to vex. But you are in even greater danger than when every itself liberty bestowed its haloes!"—*Third Series Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, vol. 40, p. 1312.

"I have demonstrated to you that everything is ordered, every previous step taken, all safe, by experience shown to be safe for the long-desired consummation. The time has come—the trial has been had, the work is done, and the hour has arrived for the next great test of hesitation, or faltering, or delay. The slave has shown by four years blameless behavior, and devotion to the pursuits of peaceful industry, that he is as fit for his freedom as any English peasant, ay, or any lord whom I now address. I demand his rights; I demand his liberty without stint; in the name of justice and of law, in the name of reason, in the name of God, who has given you no right to work injustice."—*Ibid.*, p. 1314.

But surely there is no need of eloquence or persuasion to induce you to set your faces like flint against any such half-way system. Freedom that has been declared must be secured completely, so that it may not fail through any pretension or fraud of wicked men. The least that can be done is what is proposed by your committee.

We must not be seen in the whole subject, but I forbear. I have opened to consider the two principal questions. If the Senate agree with the committee, first, on the importance of keeping the superintendence of the freedmen, and of the lands in the same hands, so as to avoid local conflict and discord, and, secondly, in the importance of providing surely against any system of serfdom or apprenticeship to the soil, the bill of the committee must be adopted.

For the sake of plainness, I ask your attention to the main features of this bill, under the following heads:

1. It provides exclusively for freedmen, meaning thereby "such persons as were once slaves," without undertaking to embrace persons generally of African descent.

2. It seeks to secure to such freedmen the opportunity of labor on those lands which are natural and congenial to them, and on this account it places the superintendence of the freedmen in the Department which has the superintendence of the lands.

3. It provides positively against any system of enforced labor or apprenticeship, by requiring contracts between the freedmen and their employers, to be carefully attested before their local officers.

4. It establishes a careful machinery for the purpose of the bill, both as regards the freedmen and as regards the lands.

But the bill may be seen not only in what it does, but also in what it avoids doing. It does not undertake too much. "It does not assume to provide ways and means for the support of the freedmen; but it does look to securing them the opportunities of labor according to well-guarded contracts, and under the friendly advice of agents of the Government, who shall take care that they are protected against abuse of all kinds. It is the declared duty of these agents "to protect these persons in the enjoyment of their rights, to promote their welfare, and to secure to them and their posterity the blessings of liberty." Under these comprehensive words, all that is proper and Constitutional will be authorized for their welfare and security, while liberty and labor will be made to go hand in hand. Thus far in the sad history of the people Labor has been compelled by Slavey. But the case at last will be reversed. It will be Liberty that will conduct the freedmen to the fields, protect him in his toil, and secure to him all its fruits.

In closing what I have to say on this subject, allow me to read the official testimony of the Commission on Freedmen, appointed by the Secretary of War, in their recent report on this subject:

"We need a freedman's banner, not because these people are negroes, but because they are men who have been for generations despoiled of their rights. The commission has heretofore, to wit, in a supplemental report made to you in December last, recommended to you the above objects, the establishment of such a banner, and they believe that all that is essential to its proper organization is contained, substantially, in a bill to that effect, reported on April 12, from the Senate committee on slavery and freedom."

This is the bill which is now under consideration. It will be for the Senate to determine under the circumstances, what it will do. My earnest hope is that it will do something. The opposite is not to be lost of helping so many persons who are now helpless, and of aiding the cause of reconciliation, without which peace cannot be assured. In this spirit I leave the whole subject to the good judgment of the Senate. If anything better than the work of the committee can be found, I hope that it will be adopted; but meanwhile I ask you to accept that which is now offered.

The Republicans have now to choose between a gentleman and a buffoon, between decent Fremont and indecent Lincoln—between principles and shoddy.—*Toledo Blade*.

The above oration illustrates the beautiful style and excellent taste of the copperhead press.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, is a bitter Copperhead. He is also a brother-in-law of John C. Fremont, both gentlemen having married daughters of Thomas H. Benton. Recently Lieutenant Governor Jacobs made a Copperhead speech at Lexington, and General Fremont wrote a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the Cleveland Convention. We give an extract from each, to show our readers how very near alike are the views of these two brothers-in-law, when Abraham Lincoln is the subject of their oracular utterances:

From Gen. Jacob's Speech.

"Mr. Lincoln has changed his ground, and taken the position that he will abolish slavery. He has abandoned the cause of his life, his country, and his friends, and cast aside the solemn oath of office he had given to the people. Instead of using a proclamation, he has issued a proclamation, and cast aside the Constitution, and made himself a traitor to his country. This is a most unexampled act of perfidy, and deserves the severest punishment of the law. It is directly before the people now to whether he is or is not the principal author of the rebellion. It is as we have been taught to believe, that he is not, and that he is a right popularly recognized, in my case, as null and void, and a crime of the deepest dye if attempted to be exercised in opposition to that execrable system of bondage which is now filling the land with the horrors of civil war. For one third of a century I, an American citizen, guiltless of crime, had been outlawed in all the South, and, consequently, unable safely to visit any portion of that extended section of my native land. Throughout that long period I had again and again been taunted asking, 'Why don't you go to the South?' when my sneering questioners well knew that I could do so only on the certainty of being put to torture and a barbarous death as soon as apprehended. What sympathy or support had I then, as the friend and advocate of the oppressed, even at the North? A price was upon my head, temptingly offered by the traffickers in human flesh; and there was no power to save me from a felon's doom, if caught anywhere in the slave regions. I was an honest belliger in the Declaration of Independence, and therefore rejected with horror "the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man." I recognized the binding obligation of the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye so to them," and therefore made the case of the slave my own. I felt to respond to the apostolic injunction, "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them," and therefore demanded immediate and unconditional emancipation. And for this I had nothing but universal condemnation at the North, and a horrible doom threatened me at the South! To have gone to the South, in these circumstances, would have indicated neither moral heroism nor soundness of reason. In choosing Boston as the best place in which to establish the *Liberator*, and the North as the most appropriate field of labor, my instinct and judgment were not at fault, as has fully demonstrated. The strength of the slave system lay in the universal complicity which the people of the North gave to it, through their apologetic and exculpatory pleadings, their commercial and manufacturing intercourse, their religious and political affiliation, their constitutional compromises, their mohocratic outbreaks against freedom of speech, their hot persecution of the abolitionists as fanatics and incendiaries, and their malignant prejudice towards the negro. It was not a spectacle like that rich compensation for more than thirty years of universal personal opprobrium, bitter persecution, and murderous outlawry! It is impossible for me to describe my emotions on that occasion—for what had God wrought! It was the first NATIONAL VERDICT ever recorded, in form and fact, in letter and spirit, against slavery, as a system "incompatible with the principles of republican government," and therefore no longer to be tolerated in the land. It was the sublime decree—"Let the covenant with death be annulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stand!"

3. Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and was to be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in full sympathy with the *Emancipation Proclamation*, to be made effective by the *Constitution*, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shaft terminals, and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

The whole body of delegates sprang to their feet as by one impulse, giving vent to their feelings in prolonged cheering and warm congratulations,—again and again renewing their joyful demonstrations in the most enthusiastic manner. Was not a spectacle like that rich compensation for more than thirty years of universal personal opprobrium, bitter persecution, and murderous outlawry? It is impossible for me to describe my emotions on that occasion—for what had God wrought!

4. Resolved, That as slaves were held to service for federal currency; for a safe deposit of real value, they were to be compensated. The sums of the ten-cent and twenty-cent portions of the ten-dollar loan show that these sums have become widely spread."

Gov. Jacobs is a pro-slavery man; Gen. Fremont has the reputation of being radically anti-slavery. Herein they are supposed to differ. But they are together in their hatred of Abraham Lincoln, and in the determination to defeat his election, no matter who should be his successor.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

CONSCIENTIOUS OPPOSITION.

If proof were wanting of the infuriate madness which has seized the Fremont wire-pullers, the dismal assaults of their organ (*The New Nation*) upon the public credit would furnish it. The last number of that sheet, under date of the 11th, has an editorial article which, in speaking of the New York money market, says:

"Federal bonds may be good enough investment for federal currency; but as for a safe deposit of real value, they are to be compensated."

Even non-dividend-paying railroad shares bring more than the six per cent. government securities. Disraeli has scarcely a lower depth, and the tendency in government securities is downward."

Not satisfied with even this attempt to stab the national credit, and thus give success to the rebellion, this organ of the great author of "vigorous war" indulges in the following infamous threat:

"In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, they would be compelled to strike at the foundations of government; and in the struggle public credit can hardly fail to suffer. In this way they would be successful."

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5. Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unshiftable patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as we have done, the *Emancipation Proclamation*, to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation and the employment of Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his judgment to carry these and other constitutional measures, established by the will of the nation, into effect.

6. Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war; and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

7. Resolved, That the government Davis, as an ultimatum:

"That it shall be declared, by AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, that PROPERTY IN SLAVES, recognized as such by the LOCAL LAW of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the SAME FOOTING in ALL Constitutional and FEDERAL RELATIONS AS ANY OTHER PROPERTY, shall NOT be DIVESTED or IMPAIRED by the LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE OR OF THE OWNER THEREOF, AND IN NO CASE WHATSOEVER SHALL SUCH PROPERTY BE SUBJECT TO BE DIVESTED OR IMPAIRED BY ANY LEGISLATIVE ACT OF THE UNITED STATES, OR OF ANY OF THE TERRITORIES THEREOF."

8. Resolved, That this demand was rejected, and that Jefferson Davis made that rejection the cause for rebellion.

9. Resolved, That it shall effectually be declared to all that in view of the recent catastrophe of the conflict, but let who will that has freight and a conscience imperil the success of the loyal ticket in the next election. May he spared the bitter curse of Victory reversed, and Liberty bound hand and foot!

10. Resolved, That the Testimonies were all unanimously adopted, and the meeting was in every respect harmonious and satisfactory to its friends.

The regular local meeting of Progressive Friends was held at the usual hour on Sunday morning.

The house, though the day was rainy, was very crowded, and the exercises, which were very interesting and impressive, consisted of the reading of a portion of Scripture by W. L. Garrison, prayer by Oliver Johnson, addresses by Oliver Johnson, Alcina Wilhelm, Maria J. Dennett, M.D., and several others took part.

The music was excellent. It was in part by the Hutchinson Family, (John, his wife and children,) and in part by a small choir under the direction of Edward W. Nichols of New York.

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JUNE 24.

THE LIBERATOR.

102

ABOLITION! PROHIBITION! THE NATION—
AL WATCHWORDS.

GRANTVILLE, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

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M. DU PAYS.

in the public prints of the day, that it is so many
times, the recent attempt upon the free
republic by the Spanish forces. This indicates
a policy determined upon by the very
Emperor of Peru, whom the United States have
so to write bitter and uncircumlocutious an enemy. The
plan appears to be to subvert, first, the weaker repub-
lics, and then, in concert with the disaffected and re-
bellious Americans, establish a great monarchy, or
rather a series of monarchies, whose thrones are to be

filled by creatures of the French Emperor. Thus the United States disposed of, and the principal part of the American continent virtually in her possession, France will become the leading nation of the world.

The instinct of self-preservation ought therefore induce us to enforce this principle. Instead of being before the times, it seems that we are a great distance behind.

Does not the Golden Rule apply to nations as well as to individuals? Ought not a nation, great in wealth and power, blessed by Heaven with the blessings of freedom, to extend the hand of friendship to a weaker people striving to preserve their liberties? And why need we fear to offend France? She has not proved a true friend to us during the past four years, that we must bow and cringe to her as she attempts to rob our neighbors and well-wishers; whose hopes are centred upon our success, of their rights. I believe there is virtue enough in the people of America to support this doctrine of the great Monroe. Let it then be enforced. Let us not shew forth to the world that we consider ourselves too weak to do right.

W.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

A great Union mass meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday night last, at which Andrew Johnson, the Union Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, made an eloquent and patriotic speech. In the course of his remarks he said with much emphasis:

"I did not seek the position assigned me by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to be the chairman in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me was for a reason. I did not seek it. I sought the presidency. But while I have not sought it, still, being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation, *I shall not decline it.* (Applause.) Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, the consequences what they may. *I will do what I believe to be my duty.*"

Speaking of slavery, Gov. Johnson used this language:

"And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is still in armenia and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. What society is in this disorderly state, and are we to leave them to their fate? I am in favor of a constitutional amendment to forever prohibit slavery."

Gov. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, temporary Chairman of the Convention, said, "We have arrived at a point where of two things must be done; either the whole power of the government must be used to put back slavery, so far as possible, where it was before the war commenced; or else use that power, and all other power the people may give it, to ex-
minate slavery. I cannot go for the first, and as a
Christian and Christian must go for the last."

I think this is the same man who, some twenty-five
years ago, in the synod of Kentucky, declared
slavery to be a system of "clear robbery, universal
enslavement, and universal prostitution"—a system
that "abrogates the clearest laws of nature, outrages
decency and justice, and degrades and oppresses
all of beings created in the image of the most
high God." This is SLAVERY AS IT IS DAILY EXHIBITED IN EVERY SLAVE STATE."

Ex-Dem., of Ohio, President of the Con-
vention, said, on taking the chair—

"I need not remind you of the very grave responsi-
bilities which lie upon you as members of this
Convention, to vindicate the cause and sup-
port of the rebellion. To BE SLAVES; which, as
well as its incompatibility with the rights of Hu-
manity and the permanent peace of the country, must,
with the termination of the war, and as much speed-
ily as possible, be MADE TO CEASE FOREVER IN EVERY
STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNION."

Thus the great National Union Party, that have
adopted Lincoln as their standard-bearer, have declared
ABOLITION and PROHIBITION to be the policy of their
administration, provided they elect their candidate
in the coming presidential election. This policy the
great National Loyal League has determined to sus-
tain.

The Cleveland Convention, that has chosen Fremont
as its standard-bearer, adopted exactly the same
policy, so far as slavery is concerned. That went
entirely for ABOLITION and PROHIBITION. The par-
ty organized at Cleveland—the FREE DEMOCRACY—
shows that slavery is already dead, being destroyed
by the rebellion! So far as the Abolition and Prohibition
of slavery are concerned, these two parties agree.
They differ only in their views of the personal ability
and fitness of the two candidates. Fremont says,

"The element of slavery may be considered pre-
timately destroyed in the country!" With the ex-
tinction of the rebellion, the party divisions created by it
have also disappeared." As to confederation, he says,

"I do not believe that confederation extended to
the property of all the rebels is practicable, and if it were
done, I don't think it a measure of sound policy."

As a result, the Union and Lincoln Party adopt the
policy of extending "protection to all in the service of
the government without regard to distinction of color."

We are going through with our task so far as I am
concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have
not been in the habit of making predictions, but I am
almost tempted now to hazard one. I will; it is Gen. Grant. He is this morning in a position with Gen.
Meade and Hancock of Pa., where he can never be
dislodged by the enemy. His army is taken into
Richmond, to trudge about the streets of a large
city, hawking tribe, that she may buy bread to keep
her poor soul and body together. Ingratitude can
assume no darker shade than this."

If the Copperheads begin in this way, what have
we to expect when the campaign becomes more earn-
est? Is it not possible for us to conduct this canvas
without resorting to means that can bring no good up-
on their authors, and only disgrace our profession in
the eyes of the world?—*Phil. Press.*

NEW YORK, June 13, 1864.

THE NOMINATION OF "HONEST ABE" A
BITTER PILL FOR THE REBELS.

"For receiving the nomination, we are glad to say, that Lincoln

has received the nomination. When some enterprising
partisan officer of the Revolution proposed to carry off Sir William Howe from the midst of his army, Washington put his veto to it at once. He had no
doubt that it was feasible; but Howe had conducted the war as stupidly as it was possible for any man to conduct it, and no change could be made but to add to the British strength. Let him stay, for fear of a successor who might not be quite such an imbecile. So we say of old Abe. It would be impossible to find another such as in the United States; and, therefore, we say let him stay. We, at least, of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war as exactly as it was possible to do. He is
a good man, but he is not a great man.

He has confirmed those that were wavering, made those zealous who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. As for the military operations

conceived and executed under his auspices, surely we have no right to complain. What service ever had so
many blundering officers, and no such skillful general
as he? He has given us a great service, and we are grateful to him for it.

The following are the resolutions read and adopted in turn, and then adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the sudden decease in

our midst of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, United States

Consul-General for British North America, and the

necessary removal of his remains to the home of

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, in

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, we

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to pay our respects to his memory.

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Poetry.

THE AUCTION-BLOCK.

BY ELMER RUAN COATES.

Dr. Seltzer, of Philadelphia, late Surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, brought home from Alexandria a slave auction-block, used by the firm of Burn & Price. The Mayor of Alexandria said he had witnessed many human beings sold upon it. This block may now be seen at the residence of Edwin H. Coates, 230 Spring Street, where the following poem was suggested:

An auction-block! great Heaven! can it be
They sold "God's image" on this wooden frame?

Have we, in "free" (?) and great America,
Inured that foul and most infernal stain?

Yes! brutal men, with feelings turned to rock,
Sold human beings on this very block!

And, as we look, we see the many dints—
Made by the hammer as it strongly fell—

Where some low villain, for his craved per cent.,
Invoked the vengeance of the fiends of hell.

Mathinks the very Prince of Darkness found
A maddening horror in that hammer's sound.

I see this in the land of Jefferson;
The rum-blout traders gather for a sale;

The whip is cracking o'er the merchandise,

Now led to market from a filthy jail;

And furies seem to hover in the air,

As some are jesting, and as others swear.

There was some transient heaven in a cot
A ray of comfort when the work was done;

A doating father fondled on his wife,

And kissed his only, darling little one:

The hammer falls—its most accosted tone
Has sold that father from the loved at home.

Upon a balmy, holy night serene,
Two care-worn lovers join the lip and heart—

Young spirits, weary of their loathsome lot,

Would heal the wounds they bear from sorrow's dart:

The hammer falls, and seals the foulest doom—

A harlot's life for that pure octroon!

I see a youth who has a noble hope—
A hope to learn to read about his God:

Oft would he study by the bright pine knot,

When night would shield him from a tyrant's rod:

The hammer falls, and sends the foal to sleep—

The hammer, waiting on the "once, twice, thrice,"

For learning, sends him to the swamp of rice.

Two little sisters, at their childish sport,

Not dreaming they were born within a snare,

Making glowing pictures for the time to come—

They build grand castles in the summer air:

The hammer falls—the two are sold apart,

To dream of each, and feel a broken heart.

Poor child of bondage!—Tis a knawish plea

That robes thee of thy liberty and bread;

Thine native force would rouse a prouder end:

To humble thine till aspiration's done;

Then, when thy spirit's driven to its grave,

They point and say, fate made thee for a slave.

They speak of Afric' as a Pagan land,

And vow that bondage is thy trust friend;

But with example and a freedman's right;

They native force would rouse a prouder end:

If there's advantage or religious gain,

Give it to progress, not to lash and chain.

Then bane of hope! around these concentrate

More sickly horrors than the pen can write;

More damning evils than the mortal brain

Can've imagined in its highest flight.

They field of anguish, darkness, and disgust,

Vile tyranny and self-consuming lust.

A brilliant statement, for their private gain,

Apologize for this inhuman trade,

And fawn like spaniels to a few proud knaves,

Who'd own the white man of the plough and spade:

They boldly argue, with sophistic art,

God smites on that which rocks a noble heart!

No theologian with a doubtful text,

No settled practice of an older saint,

Can sent or polish what our "framers" called

A heinous scourge and pestilential taint.

What our unfettered wisdom holds as true

Is inspiration—ay! and Scripture, too!

Bear it away! No longer I'd bethold.

A thing suggestive of a nation's night;

Give no tradition to the child unborn,

Or tell the heathen of our country's blight;

Sink to the bottom of a deep abyss,

All recollection of a shame like this.

Senates, awake! and dedicate to God

Columbus a units—free, sublime!—

Or let our mambo, with a righteous sword,

Rouse sons of Afric' in the rebel clime!

Beat down their shambles with your martial knocks,

And kindle fire out of Auction Blocks!—

—Sunday Dispatch.

TEXTUAL SONG.

"Proclaim Liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound!"—PSALM 61: 1.

Not yet are all earth's millions free;

They stark go boudine's graves;

And countless millions yet to be

Must live, and move, and perish—slaves!

Nor yet has Freedom's tocsin rung;

Mind hath not off its fetters flung;

Nor its great heart-pulse timed with God.

Earth's landscape stretcheth weary miles,

Alternate flecked with shade and sheen;

Here Freedom's joyous sunshine smiles,

But dark Oppression broods between.

The morning clouds that wrapped our world

Still linger in its noon-day sky;

O, shall they, ere they close, be buried,

And glory reigns over nations die?

Yes—saith a cheering voice from above—

Even now its murmur swell from far!

Yea, Freedom shall be earth to be given,

E'en in the thunder-tones of war.

Each fettered limb shall dash its chains;

Each captive from his dungeon dance;

And'er the world's enanguished plains

The Fash shall claim inheritance?

Pittsfield, Mass.

E. W. B. CANNING.

HYMN

FOR THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF

ELLIS AND LUCY ALLEN.

MEDFIELD, April 11, 1864.

"Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken."

O God! thy presence we entreat,

As with our children here we come,

Each fond, familiar face to greet

This our dear ancestral home.

Before this family altar bowed,

Our fathers raised their prayers to Thee;

They pledged their loyal faith, and vowed

To live for Truth and Liberty.

For fifty years thy servants here

Have shared in love that Thou hast given;

Each gladdening joy, each bitter tear,

Has brought them nearer Thee and Heaven.

For all these blessed years have brought—

For merdes granted, lessons taught,

We give Thee thanks, O God of Love!

So, when, upon this happy day,

They pledge anew their love of old,

Bless them with thy rich grace, we pray,

And in thy tender arms enfold.

And when is loosed the silver cord,

And broke the golden bowl,

Grant them with Thee, O gracious Lord,

The eternal marriage of the soul!

(This venerable couple have always warmly espoused the cause of the enslaved in our land.)

The Liberator.

PRAISE AND BLAME.

The admirable extract from a sermon of Henry Ward Beecher (admirable with the exception of a single word) which may be seen on the fourth page of last week's *Liberator*, closes with this paragraph, namely:—

"I declare to you that, so far as we now can judge, we are going to gain by the sword more conscience and more humanity than we have gained by all the printing presses, and all the Bible Societies and Tract Societies on this continent, for the last thirty years. We are going to gain more by the canon than we have gained in twenty-five years by the pulpits of this nation. It may be a sad thing to say; but what has been the moral delinquency of nation and of age? when it is true that physical convulsions really lift its people higher than moral influences administered by faithful men?"

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